

discovery of six vigorous clumps of *Stylisma pickeringii* var. *pattersonii* and the first collection of this taxon from Iowa in 85 years.

IOWA. Muscatine Co.: Fruitland Twp. T76N R2W S30 NE $\frac{1}{4}$, scattered in dry sand prairie along railroad tracks north of County Road G38, north edge of Fruitland, 7 Jul 1983, T. G. Lammers 5171, F, GH, ILL, ISC, ISTC, MO, NY, OS, OSH, SMU, TEX, US.

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BROMUS STERILIS L. (POACEAE) NEW TO TEXAS.¹—Recent collections from southwest Texas have revealed the occurrence of “barren brome,” a grass which was previously unreported from the state. *Bromus sterilis* has been reported throughout much of the eastern United States as far west as Arkansas and in the West from British Columbia south to California and New Mexico (Chase 1951, Martin and Hutchins 1980). Correll and Johnston (1970) and Gould (1975) do not include the species in their manuals of Texas plants. Specimens of *Bromus sterilis* from Texas are not present in the herbaria at Texas A&M University (TAES), University of Texas (TEX-LL), Southern Methodist University (SMU), or Sul Ross State University (SRSC).

The population was discovered in Texas, Kerr Co.: 1 mi E of Hunt, along Hwy 39, 10 Apr 1983, Warren 45 (TAES). The population extends for approximately 5 miles to the east and south of Hunt along State Highway 39 and for approximately 6 miles west along Ranch Road 1340. Both highways follow the forks of the Guadalupe River. The species was noted as occurring along the roadside in moist, semi-shaded areas.

This discovery is significant because it is the first reported collection of the species from Texas. The abundance of plants and extent of the distribution indicate the species has probably been present for at least several years. Whether this is a recent introduction or an isolated occurrence is not known but seemingly similar habitat at all extremes of the distribution may pro-

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vide a potential for expansion of the population in the future.—*Steven D. Warren and Stephan L. Hatch, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A.*

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CYPERUS OVULARIS (MICHX.) TORR. VAR. *CYLINDRICUS* (ELL.) TORR. (CYPERACEAE) NEW TO NEW MEXICO.—*Cyperus ovularis* var. *cylindricus* (*C. retrorsus* Chapm.), occurs in a wide variety of habitats, ranging from wet marshy shores, wet sand along the edge of lakes and rivers, roadside ditches, and other wet areas to pine savannas, well-drained sands and clays, and roadside clearings. It has been previously reported mainly along the coastal plain from New York south to Florida, west to central Texas, and less frequently inland to eastern Kansas and Oklahoma (Correll and Correll, 1975; Godfrey and Wooten, 1979). This species was not listed in the flora of New Mexico by Martin and Hutchins (1980).

Collection data: NEW MEXICO. Donna Ana Co.: Mesilla Valley near Las Cruces, 1 Sep 1983, *Allred s.n.* (TAES).

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ARNOGLOSSUM SULCATUM (ASTERACEAE) IN MISSISSIPPI.—*Arnoglossum sulcatum* (Fernald) H. Robinson is reported here as new to the flora of Mississippi. The southeastern state locality marks the new western edge of its range previously reported in wet pine flatwoods, bogs, stream banks, and low places from the Florida panhandle, southwestern Georgia, and southern Alabama (Cronquist, 1980; Kral and Godfrey, 1958). The specimen for this record, determined as *Cacalia lanceolata*, was part of a student's plant collection donated to the Mississippi Museum of Natural Sci-